

ANNUAL MEETING
Travelers Protective Association
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Real Estate Department

Do you want to buy a farm or business? If you do you may find just what you need in this department. If you are interested in any of the following properties write us at once for owner's name and address. If none of these places suit you, write us at once telling us **what you want and where you want it** and let us introduce you to the man who has the **very property you are looking for.**

We recommend the following properties as being "productive and fair in price."

Do You Want to Sell your farm or business? If you want cash for your property, send price and description at once and let us show you how we bring buyer and seller together.

This department is conducted solely for the purpose of enabling buyers and sellers of farms or business properties to make quick sales

Jno. D. Babbage.

\$2,000 For 100 acres four miles west of Glendene, 3 miles from branch railroad; all fresh land; 100 acres in cultivation; 50 acres in grass; will produce the best corn, wheat and tobacco in neighborhood; plenty of water, well at door of dwelling; log dwelling, 2 rooms and side room; good stable; 3 tobacco barns; 3 tenant houses. Plenty of good timber for farm purposes; good land to clear. Price \$2,000 1/2 cash.

Sales \$6000 A Year.

A splendid business stand, store house, stock of goods, good will, etc. Annual sales \$5000 to \$6000 a year. Post office in connection which pays about \$120 per year. Three miles from railroad station on the branch. Here is a fine opportunity for a man with a small capital to drop right into a good business. For further particulars write **JNO. D. BABPAGE,** Cloverport, Ky.

\$3,950 352 acres on Hardinsburg and Falls of Sinking road, 2 miles from Sample. Improvements, two one-story dwellings, three big barns, hog house and blacksmith shop, all necessary out-houses, 130 acres under cultivation and pasture, 222 acres in timber, white oak, black oak, beech and sugar tree, all good size. Plenty of good water the year round. One-third cash and good easy terms on balance.

\$600 75 acres, situated 1 1/2 miles from Holt, Joins Gabe Pierce. Ridge land in good shape, good fencing, one good dwelling house, 3 rooms, 1 good cistern, 1 barn 30x45 feet, 1 never-failing spring, two ponds. This is good tobacco, wheat and corn land. 20

acres in timber, white oak, sugar tree and beech, balance cleared. Plenty of good fruit. Good road to Stephensport 2 1/2 miles and good road to Holt 1 1/2 miles. This farm is not worn out; it is good land and in good fix. Just the farm for a man with a small family.

Two room cottage on Murray Avenue. Well located. Rents for \$5 per month.

\$1,750 155 acres on Hardinsburg and Falls of Sinking road, 2 miles from Sample. Improvements, dwelling and a good, big barn. 80 acres in oak and beech timber. The oak timber is good the timber, beech never been worked. Timber can be hauled either by water or rail. Limestone land, both bottom and hill. Suitable for tobacco and fruit. Plenty good water year round. Terms, one third cash, balance in easy payments.

FOR SALE—A farm containing 250 acres and all under fence. A nice outcrop of five (5) rooms, two cisterns, a walled cellar, with a store room over it, two good stock barns; one tenant house; about 500 apple and peach trees, also pears, quinces and apricots; most all kinds of small fruits, including a nice vineyard of choicest grapes; 200 acres cleared, balance in woods. 125 acres in grass, several groves of black locust sufficient for posts to wire the whole farm in. It lies near Ekron on L. H. & St. L. R. R. price is \$5,000 or long and easy payments.

FOR SALE—A splendid stand for a druggist and physician in a good town surrounded by good, prosperous farmers. This is just the place for some young physician to step into a good practice and a good drug business. An old established physician wants to retire is the reason for selling. For further particulars address **JNO. D. BABPAGE,** Cloverport, Ky.

Making Money On the Farm

VI.—Seed Corn Breeding

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"
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IN the preceding articles improved methods of growing a few of the most widely grown farm crops have been given. By study and careful attention to details it is possible for a farmer to make a good profit raising common produce for the general market. Much greater returns, however, may be obtained by specializing in some particular line and selling the products on a special market.

One of the most profitable special lines that can be followed is breeding improved seed corn. This is some-



FIG. XI—GOOD TYPE OF KERNEL.

thing that must be done for every locality, since corn shipped in from any distance cannot be relied on. It is entirely possible to increase the yielding ability of a strain of corn ten bushels to the acre or more by a very few years' breeding. Seed from such an improved strain will find a ready market at satisfactory figures.

Selection of Ears.

In starting out to improve a strain of corn there are two main points to be considered—yield and quality. The quality can be determined readily by inspecting the ears. In examining the ears the following five points are to be looked for: (1) General appearance. The ear should be as large as it can be and still be sure to get ripe every year. It should be straight, symmetrical and not taper too abruptly. The butts and tips should be fairly well filled, though other more important points should not be sacrificed for this. (2) True type to type. Every established breed of corn has its peculiarities of shape, color, etc., that must be considered. The general type of the breed should be adhered to closely, as uniformity is an indication of breeding. (3) Maturity. No ear should be used for seed that is not sound and well matured. Soft, chaffy, starchy kernels or those shrunken at the tip, with chaff adhering to them, are indications of immaturity. Deep kernels go with late maturing corn. Extreme depth of kernel cannot be expected in the early varieties that must be grown in the north. (4) Vitality. While all corn should be tested before it is planted yet there are many ears that can be thrown out without the trouble of testing. Immature ears are usually lacking in vitality. If the kernels are blistered on the back or the embryo is dark or yellowish the chances are that it will not grow. (5) Shelling percentage. A high percentage of corn to cob is desirable, but should be secured by compact, fairly deep kernels rather than by an abnormally small cob.

Increasing the Yield.

While quality is important, yield is even more so. This is not so easily determined, actual field tests being required. Before starting these tests the breed of corn to be grown should be selected. It pays to begin work with the best corn obtainable, as you are thus starting where some one else has left off. A breed of corn that has proved itself adapted to your locality is the best to select.

There are almost as many methods of breeding seed corn as there are corn breeders. Many of these are too complicated to be adapted to the farmer who is just starting in as a corn breeder. After a few years' experience with a simpler method, some of the plans for keeping a record of each ear from year to year and producing "improved" seed corn may be employed.

States, seedling plot should be 500 to 1,000 ft. long and 10 to 20 ft. wide. Remember, a ear to plant a row. It takes no other seed than about fifty ears. The soil and drainage

FREE form of the plot should be as large as possible. It should be twenty to forty rods from the main field.

Farmers corn, so that there will be wheat to mix. Fifty of the best ear CHARG desired strain should be selected and shelled separately. Each of the rows in the breeding plot is to be planted with one of these ears. The work can be done with a planter if care is taken to clean out the boxes

thoroughly each time across. It is better to drill the corn in the breeding plot since it is too narrow to cultivate to advantage crosswise. Two or three border rows should be planted around the edges of the plot.

Care of the Breeding Plot.

The breeding plot should not be fertilized any better than any of the other fields on the farm, and the preparation of the seed bed and cultivation should be the same. The prime object is to develop a strain of corn that will yield well under average field conditions. The extra work that is put on the breeding plot should be applied to the corn itself and not to the soil. About the time cultivation ceases all suckers should be cut off. This can be quickly done with a straight bladed corn knife. These suckers take nourishment needed by the good stalks and produce inferior pollen to fertilize the silks.

The most important part of the work is detasseling. When the tassels begin to appear go through the plot and carefully pull them out from every other row. This should be done every day for a week or more—as long as tassels continue to appear. At the same time any imperfect stalks in the other rows should be detasseled. If there are any rows that show a marked tendency to sucker, carry the ears too high or low or have any other marked defect, they should be detasseled also.

Comparing the Yields.

As soon as the corn is all ripe the ears from the twenty-five detasseled rows should be husked, keeping the produce of each row separate. The corn from the tasseled rows, as well as from the imperfect rows that were detasseled and from the border rows, should be discarded. At the time of husking the detasseled corn any peculiarity of the stalks in a row should be noted. The number of stalks in each row should also be counted. The weight of the corn from a row divided by the number of stalks in that row will give the weight per stalk, which is the proper basis for comparison. It will be found that there is a very great difference in yielding ability, some rows yielding twice or three times as much as others. This yield, together with the number of good seed ears to the row, forms the basis for determining from which row to select ears to plant next year's breeding plot. The rest of the ears worth saving should be stored away to plant in the increase field.

The increase field is not for the purpose of improving the corn, but merely to secure larger quantities of that which has been improved in the breeding plot. Each year seed from the highest quality and best yielding of the individual rows is saved to plant the next year's breeding plot and the remainder used in the increase field. In this way the standard keeps improving from year to year. Ten bushels to the acre increase is by no means the limit to which the improvement can be carried. Indeed, almost the only limit is the care and time bestowed upon the breeding plot.

The Seed Corn House.

Where several hundred bushels of corn are to be saved for seed, as is the case where a specialty is being made of well bred seed corn, it is necessary to have some sort of special seed corn house. This may be filled with slatted racks, on which the corn is laid, or the ears may be hung from the ceiling with binder twine. The latter is the better method, as it permits a more thorough circulation of air around the corn. The use of two



FIG. XII—GOOD HILL OF CORN.

strings, one at each end of the ear, keeps it from warping, as it will warp if tied by one string in the middle.

One of the chief requirements of a seed corn house is adequate ventilation. In the northern section where severe cold weather comes early some artificial heat will be needed. The corn may be hung in the seed house as soon as it is gathered. At this time it contains a large amount of moisture, so the windows should all be opened to allow it to dry rapidly. Artificial heat should be applied gradually at first, as too much when the corn is full of moisture will injure it. After the corn is well dried out less ventilation will be needed, though some should be given at all times. Heat will be needed from this time on only on very cold or damp days.

BRIDAL SHOWERS.

Essentially Feminine Affairs—The Groom Elect Not Invited.

WAYS OF PRESENTING GIFTS.

At a Shower Given in June the Hostess Entertained Upon Her Piazza—An Amusing Surprise For the Guest of Honor.

Bridal showers are becoming more and more popular every day. To the bachelor girl whose friends all get married at once, with concentrated demands upon her time and purse, these overfrequent disturbances of the weather are somewhat of a strain.

But from the standpoint of the less beleaguered mortal the bridal shower is a charming function. And to the bride the pieces of linen for her chest or the more prosaic contributions toward her household furnishings will carry with them from the occasion a bit of sentiment that endears them to her even more than their daintiness and usefulness.

Showers are essentially feminine affairs. Not even the groom to be receives an invitation, though if he knows the character of the occasion and is inclined to step in and assist his fiancée to carry home the donations of her friends he is permitted to do so.

To present the bride with the gifts in some particularly novel, dramatic or dainty fashion is the natural desire of every shower hostess. Here are a few of the ways in which the deed can be done or has been done by clever hostesses:

At a shower given in June, described in the Boston Cooking School Magazine, the hostess entertained upon her piazza. The guests were all assembled before the bride to be ar-



THE SHOWER OF TIN.

rived. Her invitation had been for a later hour than those of the rest of the guests in order to accomplish this. The victim of the shower was promptly led up to a window that opened from the living room. Out of this window trailed all sorts of strings. To the other end of the strings, within the living room, were attached the gifts. The bride was instructed to pull the strings, one by one, and see what she got. The result was very amusing. The occasion was a household shower, and according to the description of one guest, "Sometimes she pulled out a cake spoon and sometimes dragged forth a clotheshorse."

If you have pains in the back, weak back, or any other indication of a weakened or disordered condition of the kidneys or bladder, you should get DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills right away when you experience the least sign of kidney or bladder complaints, but be sure that you get DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. We know what they will do for you, and if you will send your name to E. C. Dewitt & Co., Chicago, you will receive a free trial box of these kidney and bladder pills. They are sold here by all Druggists.

A THINNING DIET.

No Necessity For a Too Rigid Dietary. Perseverance Wins.

The girl who would train down should not starve herself. She should eat plenty of the right kinds of food. Most people are fat because they over-eat fat making foods.

Here is a diet list that, faithfully persevered in, never fails to take off pounds of superfluous flesh. If you want to get thin you may eat:

Fish—Nearly all fresh fish, boiled.
Meats—Lean beef, mutton or lamb, chicken, game (sparingly).
Eggs—Boiled or poached on toast.
Farinaceous—Stale bread, dry toast or crusts (sparingly).
Vegetables—Spinach, lettuce, celery, cress, asparagus, cauliflower, onions, white cabbage, tomatoes, radishes, olives.

Desserts—Ripe fruits only, acid varieties preferable.

Drinks—One cup of tea or coffee without milk, cream or sugar or one glass of pure water slipped at the end of the meal.

You must not eat:

Soups, salmon, bluefish, eels, salt fish, pork, veal, sausages, made dishes, fats, potatoes, macaroni, oatmeal, hominy, spices, rice, beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, puddings, pies, pastry, cakes, sugars, sweets, milk, cream, sweet wines, champagne, malt or spirituous liquors.

The best pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills. They are small, gentle, pleasant, easy to take and act promptly. They are sold by all Druggists.

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L. H. & ST. L. TIME TABLE

EAST BOUND.
No. 145, Daily Fast Train leaves Cloverport 5:07 A. M. stops at Irvington, West Point, States and Medina only, arrives at Louisville 7:30 A. M.
No. 142, Daily Mail and Express, leaves Cloverport 10:07 A. M. stops at all way stations, arrives Louisville 12:35 P. M.
Train No. 144, Daily, fast mail, leaves Cloverport 1:57 P. M. stops at all way stations, east of Cloverport except Maysville. Arrives at Louisville 7:40 P. M.
Train No. 148, Daily, Cloverport accommodation, arrives Louisville 8:15 P. M.

WEST BOUND.
No. 147, Daily, Henderson accommodation, leaves Cloverport 8:30 A. M. stops at all way stations, arrives Henderson 8:25 A. M.
Train No. 141, Daily, fast mail and express, leaves Cloverport 11:00 A. M. stops only at Hawesville, Lewisport, Maysville, Owensboro, Stanley, Henderson and Evansville, arrives St. Louis 7:40 P. M.
Train No. 143, Mail and Express, daily, leaves Cloverport 7:35 P. M. Evansville 10:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.
No. 145, daily St. Louis fast train, leaves Cloverport 11:00 P. M. arrives Evansville 1:35 P. M. St. Louis 7:40 A. M. stops at Hawesville, Owensboro and Evansville. Through sleeper cars and free reclining chair cars on trains 1 and 145, between Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.

Until further notice No. 145 will be held at Henderson each Sunday for connection with L. & N. train, No. 71, which is due at Henderson at 6:25 P. M.

Fordsville Branch

EAST BOUND.
Train No. 2, daily except Sunday, leaves Fordsville 6:00 A. M. arrives Irvington 9:15 A. M.
Train No. 4, daily except Sunday, leaves Fordsville 3:30 P. M. arrives Irvington 5:45 P. M.
Train No. 6, Sunday only, leaves Fordsville 7:00 A. M. arrives Irvington 9:55 A. M.

WEST BOUND.
Train No. 3, daily except Sunday, leaves Irvington 11:10 A. M. arrives Fordsville 2:25 P. M.
Train No. 5, daily, leaves Irvington 7:05 P. M. arrives Fordsville 10:15 P. M.

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H. DeH. MOORMAN,
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USE NYALS REMEDIES
You will Find They are Good For Any Trouble

At a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Rock Island Lot and Land Co. held on the 22nd day of June, 1909, at the office and principal place of business, the owners of a majority of the stock thereof, being present, and having consented thereto in writing, it is ordered that the business of the corporation be closed, that its affairs be wound up and that the corporation be and is now dissolved; said winding up is in words as follows:—We, the undersigned stockholders of the Rock Island Lot and Land Co., being the owners of the majority of the stock thereof, do consent, in writing, that the said corporation shall close its business, wind up its affairs and dissolve.

Witness our hand, this 22nd of June, 1909.
HENRY HARVEY ANDERSON, JR.
ordered the meeting stand adjourned,
HENRY HARVEY ANDERSON, JR.
President and Sec'y.

Invitations, Cards and Announcements for

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BRECKENRIDGE NEWS,
Cloverport, Ky.